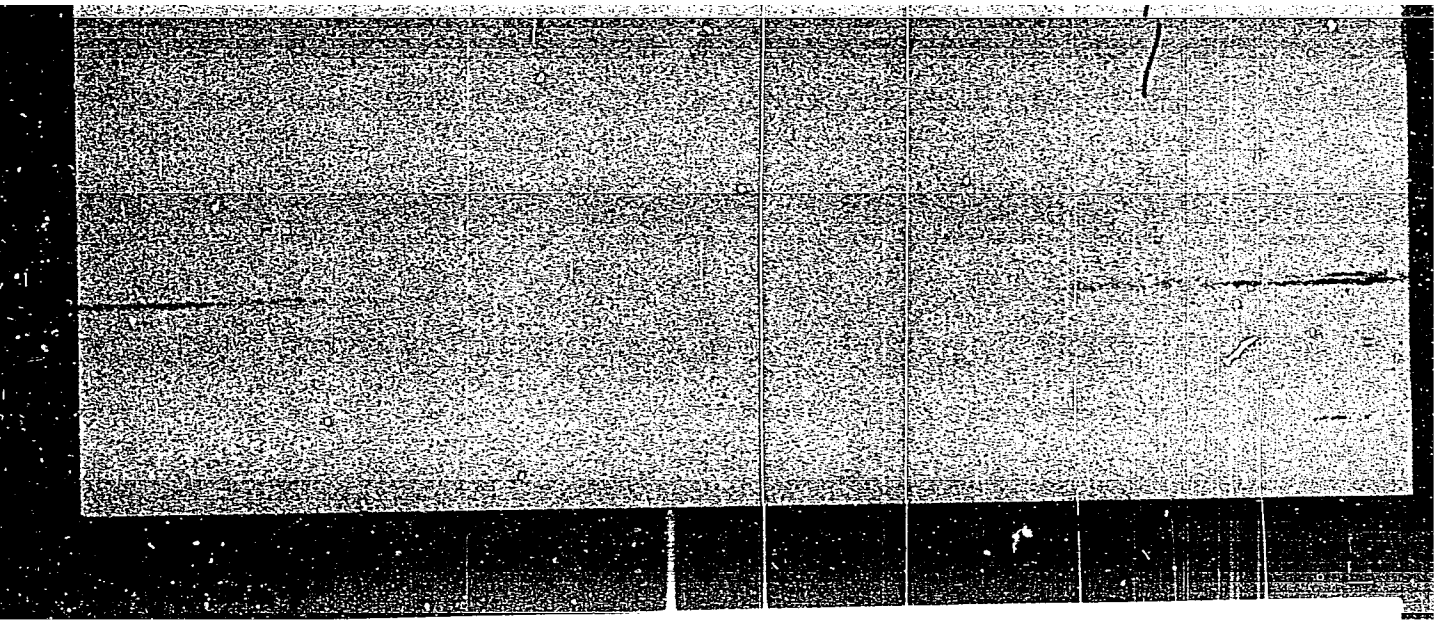

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

ORGANEZOV, Gurgen Gavrilovich, prof.; AZATYAN, A.M., red.; AKHIKYAN, Ye., tekhn. red.

[Underground waters of the Ararat Depression] Podzemnye vody Araratskoi kotloviny. Erevan, Armianskoe gos.izd-vo. Vol.3. [Water cycle of the Aragats Massif] Vodnyi balans massiva Aragats. 1962. 450 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Aragats, Mount)

ORGANISZCZAK, Jan

Acanthosis nigricans juvenilis. Przegl.derm.,Warsz.46 no.3: 259-265 My-Je '59.

1. Z Kliniki Dermatologicznej A.M. w Poznaniu. Kierownik: prof. dr. A. Straszynski.
(ACANTHOSIS NIGRICANS in inf.& child.)

82912

S/120/60/000/02/043/052
E032/E314

21.2200

AUTHORS: Organov, I.V. and Tepl'yakov, V.A.

TITLE: A 50 kV Ion Tube

PERIODICAL: Pribory i tekhnika eksperimenta, 1960, No 2, pp 150 - 152 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The ion tube is shown in Figure 1. It incorporates only two vacuum joints, namely, one teflon (11) and one rubber (6). The latter also act as insulators between the anode 14 and the intermediate electrode 1 and between the intermediate electrode and the cathode flange 3, respectively. The intermediate electrode 1 and the anode 14 are made from armco iron and form the magnetic circuit of the source. One of its gaps, i.e. the working gap, is 5.5 mm thick, while the other gap contains an insulating material 9, which is 0.2 mm thick. The intermediate electrode is water-cooled (35). The anode 14 is

Card 1/3

A 50 kV Ion Tube

cooled by a copper insert containing an additional channel through which gas can be passed. In order to prevent the evaporation of the anode, there is a special replaceable insert 33 made of heat-resistant material and having an aperture of 1.2 mm in diameter. The insert is kept in position by the ring 32 . The cathode is in the form of a bifilar tungsten thread, 0.8 mm in diameter, which is spot-welded to the holders 4 . One of the holders is fixed to the cathode flange 3 and the other to the lead 5 , which is fixed in the cathode flange. The source is adjusted by the centering ring 12 . The electrostatic lens is demountable. The outer electrodes 24 and 26 are earthed and are supported by three rods 23 and the ring 19 . The intermediate electrode 25 is supplied by the lead 15 . All the insulators are specially screened (20, 21, 28, 31). The extracting electrode 26 contains a permanent magnet 30 in order to reduce the heating of the insert 33 by secondary electrons. The distance between the electrodes and the source and the extracting electrode can be adjusted.

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82912
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A 50 kV Ion Tube

The main electromagnet is at 10 . The device has been used to produce an ion beam of 21 mA with an arc current of 1.6 A, magnetic-field strength in the gap of the source of 3 kOe and an extracting voltage of 46 kV. The diameter of the beam was ~ 12 mm. In the case of hydrogen the composition of the beam was as follows:

H_1^+ - 33%, H_2^+ - 44%, H_3^+ - 21%,

N_2^+, O_2^+ etc. - 2% .

The source has been used continuously for 9 hours at a time without deterioration in its working characteristics. Acknowledgments are made to S.N. Popov and D.V. Karetnikov for assistance in this work. There are 2 figures and 6 references, 2 of which are German and 4 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR (Institute of Chemical Physics of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 27, 1959
Card 3/3

ORGANOV, K. A.

AID - P-191

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card : 1/1

Authors : Cheklyuk, E. F., Organov, K. A., Stepanchikov, E. A. and Snarskiy, A. N.

Title : Thermal Treatment of Exhausted Oil Strata (Part II)

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 32, #2, 33-38, F 1954

Abstract : The heat injection process is discussed with graphical and analytical representation of heat losses in the stratum and vertical wall of the well. The example computation shows that the practical application of the process depends upon the minimum temperature (200°C) and pressure (80 atm) of the injected medium. 3 charts.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

15-57-4-5383

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 184 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Organov, M. G.

TITLE: Problem of Engineering and Geological Subdividing of Mining Districts (K voprosu ob inzhenerno-geologicheskom rayonirovanii gornykh stran)

PERIODICAL: Soobshch. Dal'nevost. filiala im. Komarova AN SSSR, Nr 6, 1954. pp 30-36.

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

ORGANOV, N.

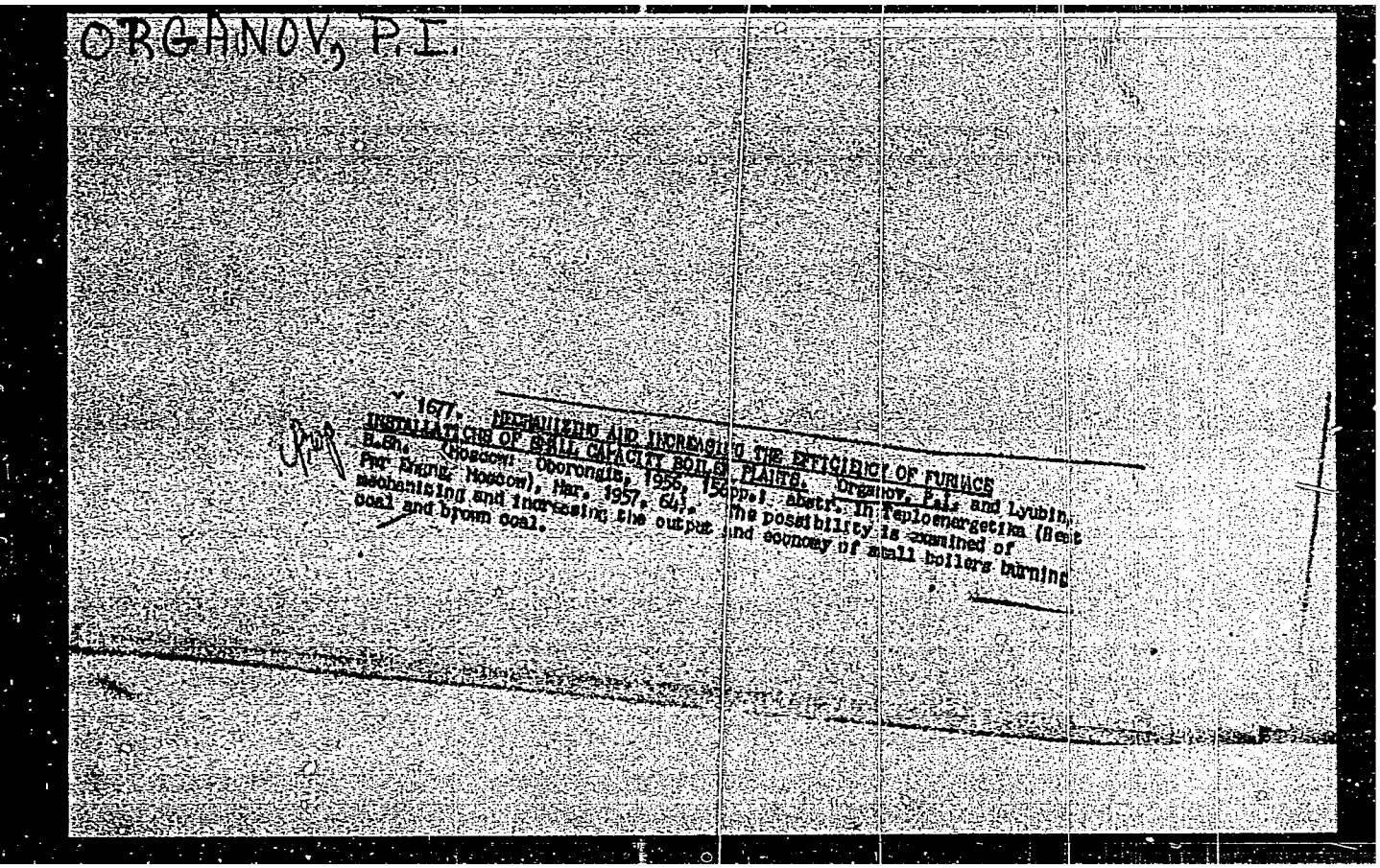
The economic regionalization of Siberia. Vop.ekon. no.4:36-43 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:5)

1.Sekretar' Krasnoyarskogo krayevogo komiteta Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo soyuza.
(Siberia--Economic policy)

ORGANOVA, N.M.

Establishing seismic microregions on the Trudnyy Peninsula (southern part of the Maritime Territory). Biul. Sov. po seism. no.8:184-188 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial AN SSSR.
(Trudnyy Peninsula--Seismology)



ORGANOV, P.I.

1677. MECHANIZING AND INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF FURNACES INSTALLATIONS OF SMALL CAPACITY BOILER PLANTS. Organov, P.I. and Lyubin, B.Sh. (Moscow: Oborongiz, 1956, 152pp). Appl. abstr. In Teploenergetika (Heat Pwr Engng, Moscow), Mar, 1957, 64). The possibility is examined of mechanising and increasing the output and economy of small boilers burning coal and brown coal.

ORGANOV, S.S.; ALIYEVA, N.A.

Introduction of gas anchors designed by AzNII DN. Azerb.neft.khoz. 35 no.10:46-47 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Oil wells--Equipment and supplies)

ORGANOVA, E. A.

"Interrelati ns Between the Pr cess f Growth and Fertil ty a the Cycle of Years of the Devel pment f Quercus Pedun iata."

dissertation defended f r the degree f Candidate f Bi l gical Sciences at the Inst. for Forestry.

Defense of Dissertation (Jan-J l 1)
Dept. f Biol gica. Sciences
Vest. AN SSSR, , v. , No. , pp.

ORGANOVA, M.G. (Moskva)

Fifty years of medical service. Fel'd. i akush. 24 no.5:55-56 My '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(ANUFRIEV, GRIGORII MATVEEVICH, 1883-)

VOZNESENSKAYA, G.A., kand.med.nauk; BOZIYAN, Kh.A., vrach (Stepanakert); SILVYANOVA, V.A., kand.med.nauk; GRIGOROVSKIY, I.M., prof.; KUNDIYEV, Yu.I., kand.med.nauk (Kiyev); MARSHAK, M.S., prof.; ZALIOPO, M.N.; DONETSKAYA, L.M.; ORGANOVA, M.G.

Health hints. Zdorov'e 9 no.3:30-31 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(HYGIENE)

ORGANOVA, N. I

89-8-8/26

AUTHOR CHERNIKOV, A.A., KRUTETSKAYA, O.V., ORGANOVA, N.I

TITLE **Sodium Autenite.**
(Natroautenit). (Russian)

PERIODICAL Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol 3, Nr 8, pp 135 - 140 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT In 1953 a new mineral was found in a Russian mountain massif- a hydrous sodium -uranium phosphate. The mineral belongs to the group of uranium micas, and is closely related to autonite with respect to its properties. The following experimental data concerning the new mineral are available:

a) Chemical composition:

UO_3	61,9 ÷ 62,53%	Co_2	0,24 %
P_2O_5	15,56 ÷14,69%	MgO	0,43 %
Na_2O	5,62 ÷ 6,88%	Al_2O_3	0,32 %
CaO	1,2 ÷ 0,14%	Fe_2O_3	0,97 %
SiO_2	1,6	H_2O	13,07 ÷ 14,84 %

b) Stoichiometric formula: $Na_2(UO_2)_2(PO_4)_28H_2O$

c) Specific weight: 3,584 g/cm^3

d) Crystal lattice spacing: a = 6,97 Å c = 8,69 Å c/a = 1,245

(3 tables, 2 illustrations and 6 Slavic references).

Card 1/2

ORANOVA, N. I.

AUTHORS: Vasil'yeva, Z. V., Litsarev, M. A., Organova, N. I. 20-3-46/59

TITLE: Natural Sulfate Apatite (O prirodnom sul'fatapatite)

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1958, Vol. 118, Nr 3, pp. 577-580 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Apatite is comparatively widely distributed in the phlogopite layers in the Aldan region. It occurs as a mineral admixture in various crystalline slates and gneisses, granites and pegmatites, mostly in the form of small irregular grains distributed over the entire rock. The largest apatite accumulations are combined with metasomatic formations, in particular with phlogopite veins and nests which are deposited in diopside and spinel-diopside rocks. The dimensions of the apatite crystals vary from a few millimeters to 35 to 40 cm, their colour being green, pale blue or red. An unusual specimen of apatite was found in the phlogopite deposit "Nadezhnoye" (On the upper course of the river Pravyy Kurung-Khoonku, district of Aldan). Small apatite crystals (1 - 1,5 mm, figure 1) are composed of an

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Natural Sulfate Apatite

aggregate of even smaller crystals with a characteristic zonal structure (figure 1b). The inner parts of these latter micro crystals are very weakly double-refracting (almost isotropic) whereas the external layers are normally refracting. The latter variety of apatite in certain points forms shapeless separations, fills up the gaps between the isotropic apatite and without doubt is of a later origin. The interrelations established between these two components of the identical apatite sample lead to the assertion, that here one variety of apatite was replaced by the other. An incomplete pseodo-morphosis (para-morphosis) of two chemically differing apatite varieties is observed here. The analysis of these varieties was not successful, because a separation was impossible. An X-ray structure analysis showed two excess lines. They can well be made to harmonize with the in ices of the apatite-like component with $a_2 = 9,56$; $c_2 = 6,7$; $c_2/a_2 = 0,708$. As it is shown by table 1, it is possible to attribute indices corresponding to the second phase to all other lines. This justifies the assumption, that here two apatite phases are existent. The parameter a of the second phase is much greater, which is characteristic for Cl-apatite, as is well known. The

chemical analysis is given in table 2. It reflects the composition of both apatite phases and corresponds, after subtracting $CaCO_3$, to the total formula of apatite, which is distinguished by the presence of S, which obviously replaces P isomorphously, and by the occurrence of Na, which replaces Ca. From this the occurrence of Na-S-apatite may be presumed, the existence of which was proved (reference 1). Intermediary forms also became known. From these facts and from the investigations of the apatite from "Nadezhnoye" it can be conceived to consist of two phases, Na-S-apatite and normal apatite. For the purpose of clarifying the problem, to what extent it consists of pure S-apatite, a finely ground sample was washed out with water for three days. The presence of sulphur and chlorine, as well as the absence of phosphor was determined. Therefore, in this apatite phosphor is completely replaced by sulphur. From these considerations the formula $Na_6Ca_4O_{24}Cl_2$ is proposed. This variety was not yet observed in nature. It forms about 5 % of the total apatite mass. The predominant component corresponds to the formula $Ca_{10}P_6O_{24}Cl_1(OH, F)_1$. The ordinary apatite here forms a paramorphosis of an earlier sulfate-

Natural Sulfate Apatite

-apatite, which proved to be unstable on the conditions of metasomatosis because of its solubility and was preserved only in the crystal cores. There are 1 figure , 2 tables, and 1 reference.

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy and Geochemistry AN USSR (Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: August 2[illegible], 1957, by N. V. Belov, **Academician**

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

ONTOYEV, D.O.; NISSENBAUM, P.N.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Nature of high bismuth and silver concentrations in galenites of the Bukuka deposit and some problems concerning isomorphism in the system PbS - Ag_2S - Bi_2S_3. Geokhimiia no.5:414-426 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Institute of the Geology of ore deposits, petrography, mineralogy and geochemistry, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., Moscow.
(Bukuka--Galena) (Bismuth) (Silver)
(Isomorphism)

CHERNIKOV, A.A.; POKROVSKAYA, T.L.; NESTEROVA, Yu.S.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Wulfenite containing uranium. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 89 no.2: 180-186 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Wulfenite) (Uranium)

BELOV, N.V.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Crystallochemistry and mineralogy of the "lomonosovit" group in the light of the crystalline structure of "lomonosovit" [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.1:6-14 '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Minerals)(Crystallography)

ORGANOVA, V.I.

X-ray studying of some natural muscovite. Rent. min. syr. no.2:41-45 '62. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.

POVILAYTIS, M.M.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

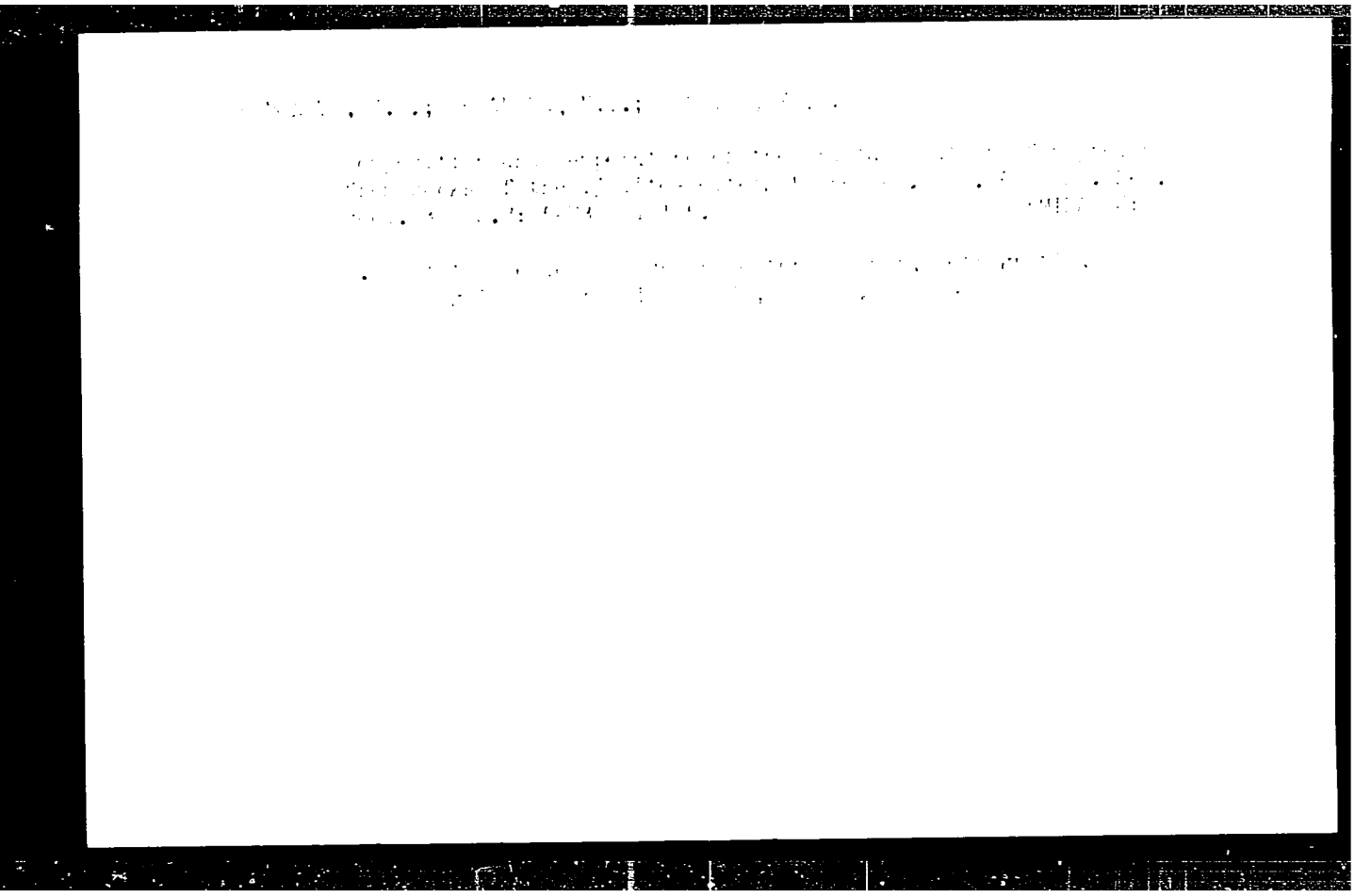
Composition and properties of micas. Trudy Min. muz. no.14: 140-165 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Mica)

GENKIN, A.D.; LOGINOV, V.P.; ORGANOVA, N.I.

Relations and characteristics of the distribution of hexagonal and monoclinal pyrrhotites in ores. Geol. rud. mestorozh. no.3:3-24 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001238

ORGANOVA, N.M.

Stratigraphy of sedimentary deposits and occurrences of magmatism on Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory). Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.10: 73-80 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial imeni V.L.Komarova Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory)--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ORGANOVA, N.M.

On the tectonics and neotectonics of Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory). Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.10:225-229 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory)--Geology, Structural)

ORGANOVA, N.M.

Microseismic districts of Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory). Soob.DVFAN SSSR no.10:229-230 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. (Trudnoye Peninsula (Maritime Territory)--Earthquakes)

3(5)
AUTHORS: Maksimova, Z. A., Organova, N. M. SOV/20-128-3-44/58

TITLE: First Discovery of Remains of Devonian Fauna in the West Primor'ye

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 594-595 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the range of the Sikhote-Alin' geosyncline, no paleontologically characterized deposits of the Middle Paleozoic have hitherto become known though they had been assumed there. The 2nd author found, in 1958, remains of trilobites: Calymene ex gr. blumenbachi Brongn. and Cal. sp. (determinations by Z. A. Maksimova) in the Rayon of Grodekovo. Besides, she found there Pelecypoda of the genera Aviculopectae and Pseudomonotis (determinations by V. M. Kulikov). These organic residues were found in tuffites, higher up than the 1st intermediate layer of aleurolites and loamy slate. In spite of an unsatisfactory state of preservation, the generic determination of the trilobites should be correct (Fig 1). This figure also shows related forms

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First Discovery of Remains of Devonian Fauna in the West Primor'ye

SOV/20-128-3-44/59

of Calymene for comparison: Cal. macrocephala Z. Max. in litt. (Fig 1 b). Deliberations are made on the related forms and their propagation (yields gained by S. A. Ivanov and Yu. M. Samusin, V. A. Bobrov et al). There is 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Scientific Geological Research Institute)
Dal'nevostochnyy filial Akademii nauk SSSR (Far East Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: May 13, 1959, by D. V. Nalivkin, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 21, 1959

Card 2/2

S/519/60/000/008/024/031
D051/D113

AUTHOR: Organova, N. P.

TITLE: Seismic microzoning of the Trudnyy Peninsula (southern coastal region of the Primorskiy Kray)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Sovet po seysmologii. Byulleten', no. 8, Moscow, 1960. Voprosy seysmicheskogo rayonirovaniya, 184-188

TEXT: On the basis of data on the geological structure, ground conditions, thickness of loose sediments, and the ground water level, a plan for the seismic microzoning of the Trudnyy Peninsula was carried out, data on seismic microzoning of the cities of [Soviet] Central Asia, the Crimea, and the Gruzinskaya SSR being used for this purpose. The territory is composed of Upper Paleozoic, Jurassic, and Cenozoic formations and belongs structurally to the zone of the main anticlinorium of the Sikhote-Alin' Range. Tectonically it is marked by a system of individual blocks of loosed rocks formed as a result of movements along faults during the Mesozoic period. Pliocene arched uplifts and Quaternary vibratory movements further changed

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the relief. The level of the peninsula is again being raised; this is confirmed by the levelling of the coast line. Seismic microzoning was carried out on a 1:25000 scale, depending on ground conditions. The scale was reduced to 1:200000 for the three included maps (compiled by the author) showing the geological and geomorphological conditions and the author's seismic zonation of the territory. The reference seismic intensity used is the standard intensity adopted for the list of populated places located in seismic areas of the USSR, appendix 2 of СН-8-57 (Ref. 7: Normy i pravila stroitel'stva v seysmicheskikh rayonakh [Standards and Regulations for Construction in Seismic Areas] (SN-8-57). M., Gos. izd-vo literatury po stroit i arkhitekture, 1957). The seismic intensity increase was established by means of S. V. Medvedev's quantities with the works of A. N. Safaryan also considered. The three distinguished zones, whose characteristics are described in detail, vary from seismic intensity 6 to 8. The worst ground conditions were found to be in the sea aggradation terraces, where seismic intensity was established at 8. There are 3 figures and 7 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Dal'nevostochnyy filial AN SSSR (Far Eastern Branch of the AS USSR)

ORGANOVA, N.M.; KIM SEK TKHE; KRIVOLUTSKIY, V.N.; KHIM KHEN BU; RO SU VON

New data on the stratigraphy of the Permian sediments of north-eastern Korea. Geol.i geofiz. no.5:74-77 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Institut obsledovaniya prirody i Akademiya nauk Koreyskoy Narodno-Demokraticheskoy Respubliki.

(Korea, North—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ORGANOVA, N.M.

Devonian [illegible] in the western part of the [illegible].
Sov.geol. 4 [illegible] -146 [illegible]

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Maritime Territory—Geology, Stratigraphic)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R00123

ORGANOVA, N.M.; KRIVOLUTSKIY, V.N.; PETRACHENKO, Ye.D.

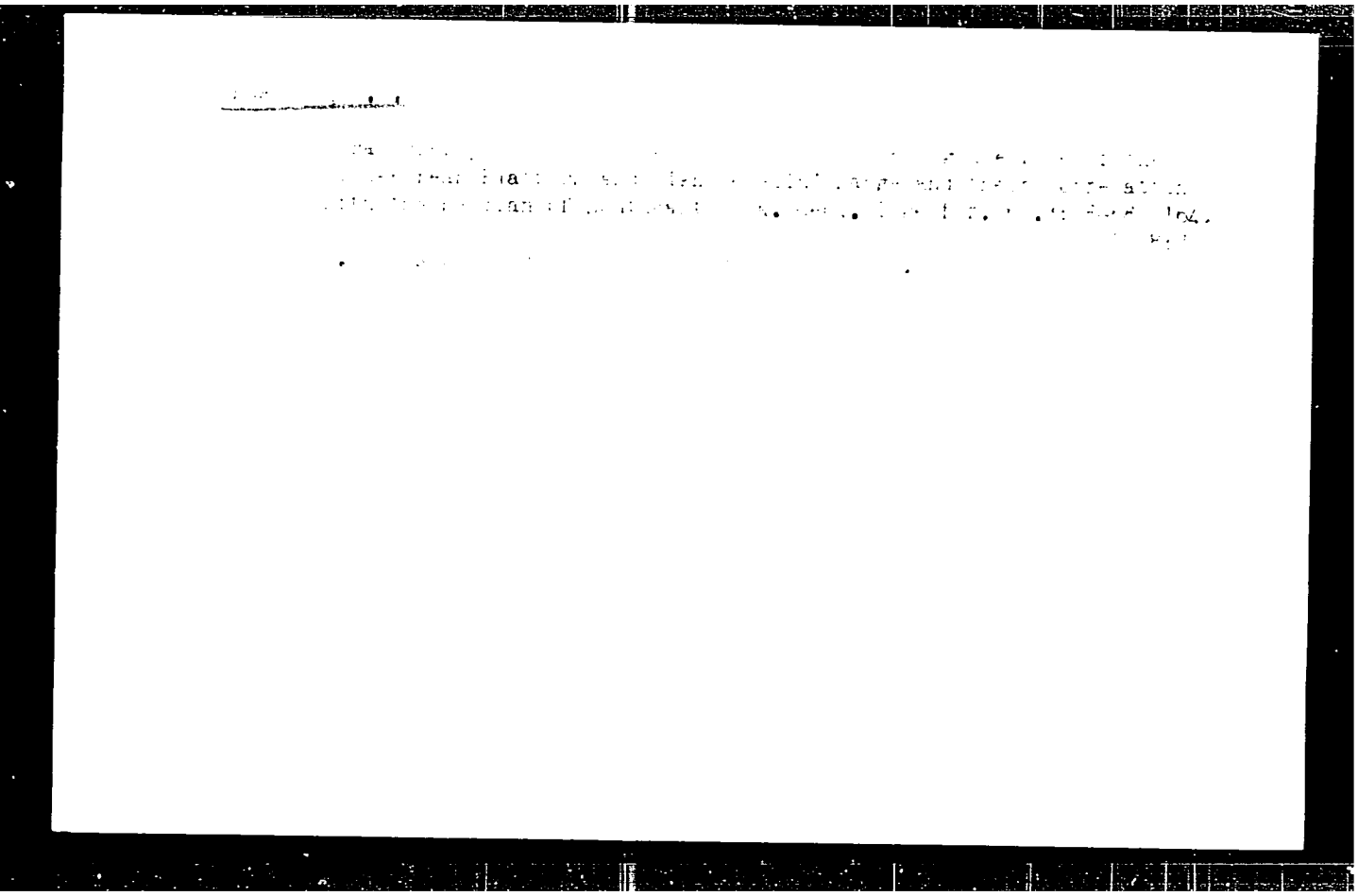
New data on the stratigraphy of the upper Permian in Pogranichnyy District (Maritime Territory). Geol.i geofiz. no.8:107-108 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Dal'nevostochnyy filial Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Vladivostok.
(Pogranichnyy District—Geology, Stratigraphic)

ORGANOVA, N.M.

Basic characteristics of the stratigraphy and paleogeography of Upper Paleozoic sediments in the Laoelin-Grodekovo folded area. Geol.i geofiz. no.12:28-38 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Turkmenskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, g. Ashkhabad.
(Far East--Geology, Stratigraphic) (Far East--Paleogeography)



ORGARINOV, I.S.

Tectonic pattern and oil prospecting trends in southwestern Bashkiria. Vop.geol.vost.okr.Rus.platf.i IUzh.Urala no.6:13-16 '60. (MIRA 14:7)

(Bashkiria—Petroleum geology)

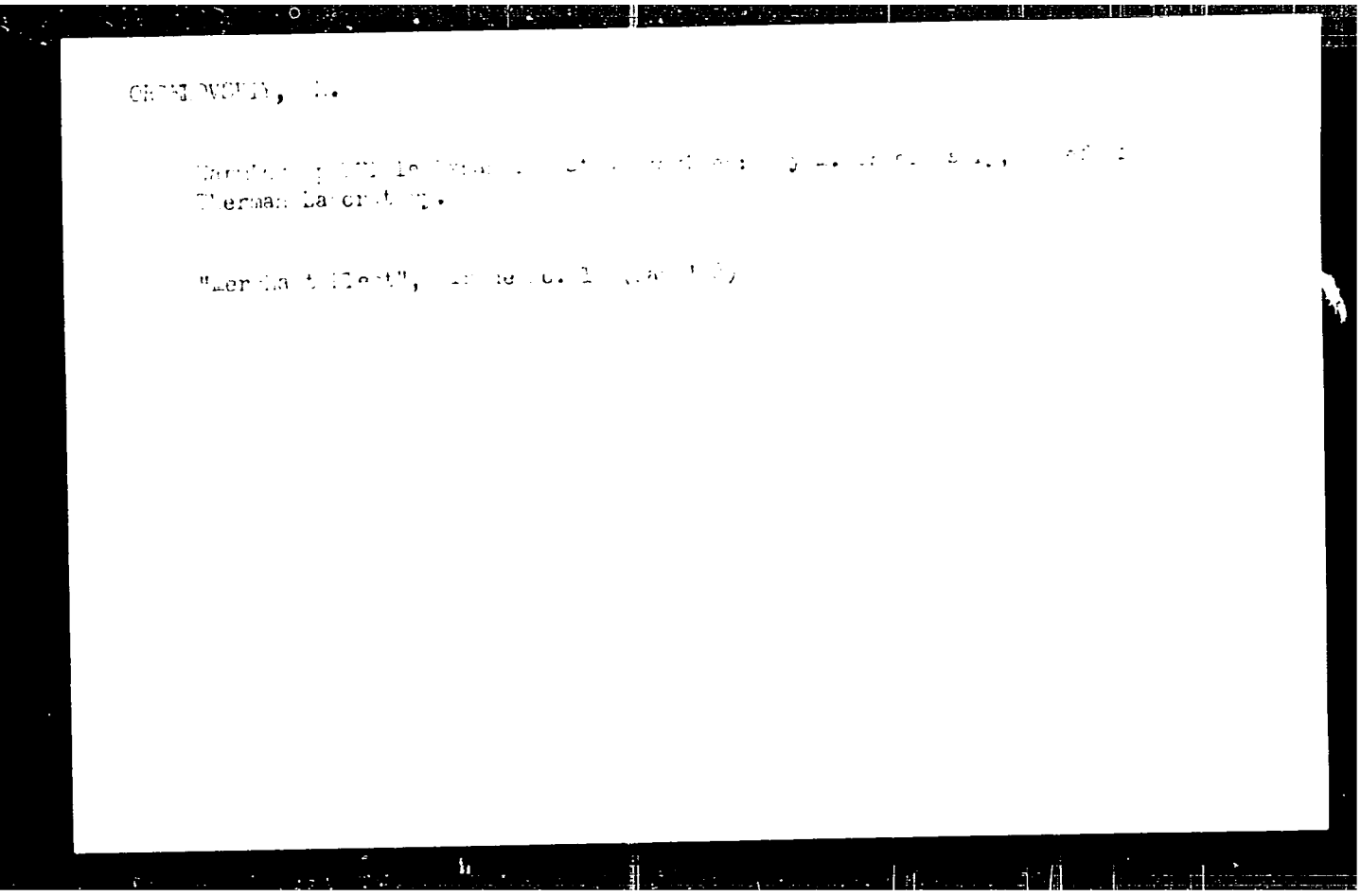
ORGAVANY, Laszlo; GATI, Jozsefne

Silver plating of aluminum and the use of silver plated aluminum in telecommunication engineering. Hir techn 11 no.4:137-143 Ag '60.

1. Mechanikai Laboratorium Hiradastechnikai Kiserleti Vallalat.

ORGELBRAND, Boleslaw

ORGELBRAND, Boleslaw: Silniki Spalinowe (Combustion Engines), State Scientific Publications, 1957, 215 p; 12.80 zlotys.



ILIESCU, C.C.; ROMAN, L.; BANU, Ileana; SOIMU, I.; ORGHIDAN, Georgeta

Serum transaminase activity in myocardial infarct. Med. int., Bucur. 10 no.1:77-84 Jan 58.

(MYOCARDIAL INFARCT, blood in transaminase activity)

(TRANSAMINASES, in blood in myocardial infarct.)

TANASESCU, G.; ORGHIDAN, Georgeta; NITULESCU, Florica

A new blood dealbuminizer. Rumanian M Rev. no.4:6-8 '61.
(HEMATOLOGY) (SULFATES) (SULFURIC ACID)
(SERUM ALBUMIN)

NEGREA, A.; BOTOSANEANU, L.; NEGREA, St. (Banat); TABACARU, I.; SERBAN, E.; DANCAU, D.; AVRAM, S. (Cernisoara); DECU, A. (Oltenia); DECU, V. (Oltenia); DUMITRESCU, M.; ORGHIDAN, T. (Cheile Virghisului); TANASACHE, J.; GEORGESCU, M. (Dobrogea)

Contribution to the study of mollusks in Rumanian caves. Pt. 3. Studii cerc biol anim 15 no.3:333-342 '63.

1. Comunicare prezentata de M.A. Ionescu, membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

AFANAS'YEV, N.A.; KAPLIN, P.N.; ORGIN, S.P.; PIGOLEV, S.V.; PROKOF'YEV, P.S.; AVRUSHCHENKO, R.A., red. izd-va; LELYUKHIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Textbook for the training of volunteer fire brigades of industrial enterprises] Posobie po podgotovke dobrovol'nykh pozharnykh druzhin promyshlennykh predpriiatii. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.RSFSR, 1959. 232 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Firemen--Education and training)
(Factories--Fires and fire prevention)

IVANOV, S.M.; ORGIYAN, B.A.

Variation of the amount of bound and soluble iron in different organs of chlorotic apple trees. Fiziol.rast. 8 no.5:636-637 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Biology Institute of Moldavian Affiliate of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, Kishinev.
(Chlorosis (Plants)) (Plants, Effect of iron on)

KRASNOLOB, K.Ya.; ORGIYAN, B.A.

Polaro[redacted] for the automation of regulation and control of industrial processes in the chemical industry using qualitative indices. Izv. AN Mold. SSR. no.3:99-106 '63. (MIRA 17:12)

SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; KUTSENKO, ..., inzh.; KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.;
REKHLIS, G.N., inzh.; SHCHERBINA, E.A., inzh.; ORGIYAN, V.S., inzh.

Rails made of basic Bessemer steel with top oxygen blowing.
Stal' 24 no.5:417-418 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo.

PARIMONCHIK, I.B., inzh.; SOROKIN, A.A., inzh.; KUTSENKO, A.D., inzh.; KARPUNIN, A.M., inzh.; PAVLOVTSEVA, N.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOBURNEYEV, I.M., inzh.; YAKOVLEV, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TRUSEV, A.I., inzh.; ORGIYAN, V.S., inzh.

Improving the flow during metal pouring. Stal' 24 no.5: 425-426 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

BESEDIN, P.T.; SOROKIN, A.A.; FILONOV, I.G.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; CHEPELEV, P.M.; SHCHERBINA, P.A.; AVDEYEV, M.G.; KUTSENKO, A.D.; TSELYUKO, V.I.; CHERNEVICH, Ye.M.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; CHERNETA, Z.A.

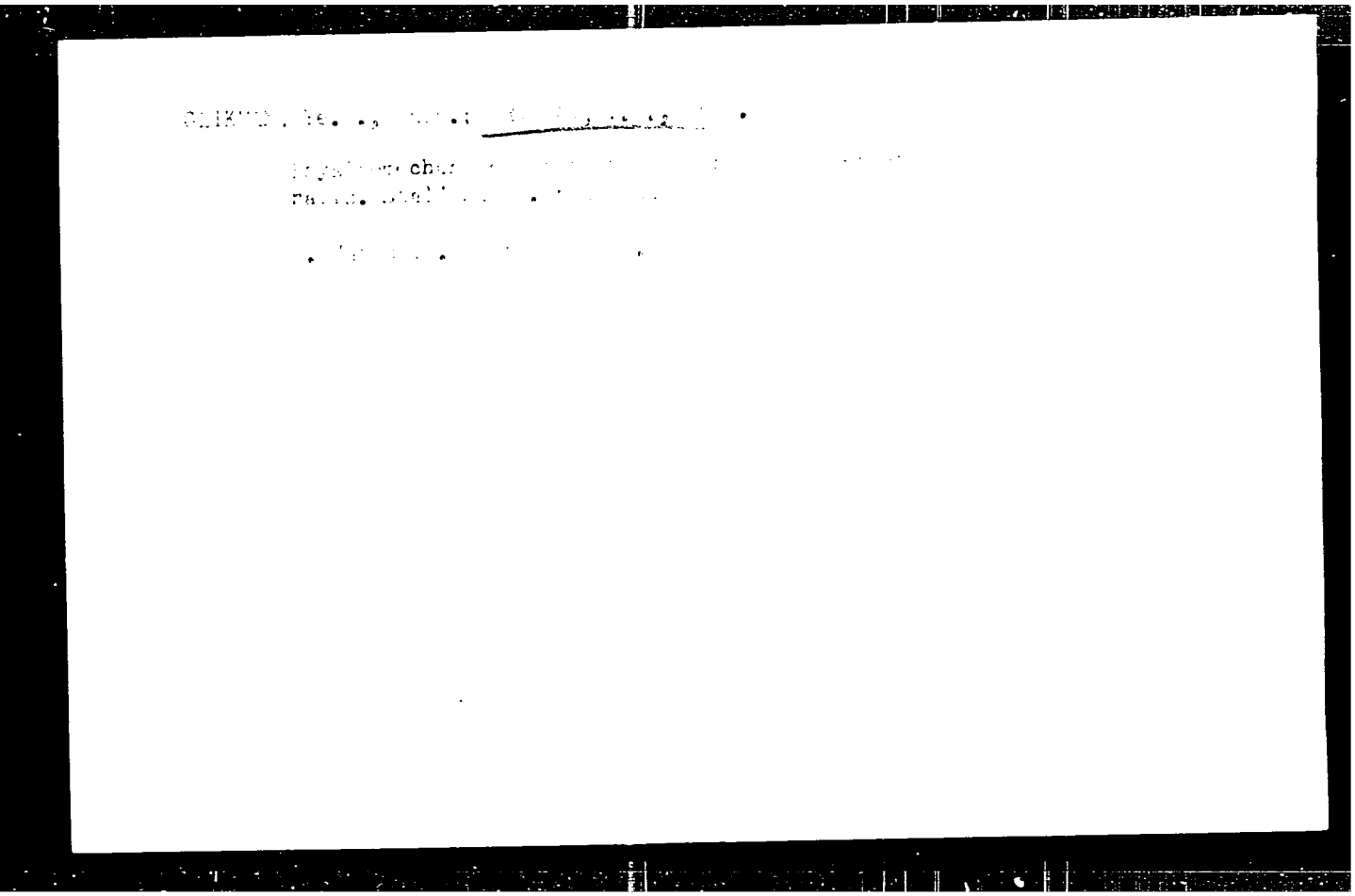
Improving the technology of the heat treatment of rails at the Dzerzhinskii Plant for the purpose of increasing their durability in tracks. Stal' 24 no.5:445-448 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo i Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallov.

KARPUNIN, A.M.; PROSVIRIN, K.S.; HESEDIN, P.T.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; BAPTIZMANSKIY, V.I.; SHCHERBINA, P.A.; REKHLIS, G.N.

Rails made of low-alloy, acid, Bessemer steel. Stal' 24 no.5:448-451 My '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Dneprovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo, Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut i Ukrainskiy institut metallov.



BI' ..P.; DYUBINA, A.V.; SVIRIDENKO, F.F.; KARPUNIN, A.M.; Prinimali uchastiye: LEVCHENKO, N.D.; POPOVA, N.N.; TROFIMOV, V.V.; SHUBENKO, G.L.; CHETVERIKOV, A.V.; RYABININ, N.G.; ZEMLYANSKAYA, L.I.; FRADINA, M.G.; ORGIYAN, V.S.; SABUTSKIY, F.M.; MOMGELI, A.V.; BUL'SKIY, M.T.; FRADIN, M.D.; VALENKO, N.S.; KUCHERYAVYY, Yu.P.; CHEPELEV, P.M.; SABUROV, T.A.; POLYAKOV, P.M.; MALASHENKO, R.B.

Effect of the temperature of rail rolling on their quality. Sbor. trud. UNIIM no.11:344-353 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

ORGO, K. A.

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SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No 5, Moscow, Feb 1956

ORGO, V.M.

KOVALEV, N.N., laureat Stalinskoy premii; ANOSOV, P.V.; BUGRIN, S.K.; GARKAVI, Yu.Ye.; GRANOVSKIY, S.A.; ORGO, V.M.; ORLOV, I.V.; USTINOV, B.M.; GAMZE, Z.M., laureat Stalinskoy premii, dots., retsenzent

[New turbines at the Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station] Novye turbiny Dneprovskoi gidroelektrostantsii im. V.I.Lenina. Pod red. N.N.Kovaleva. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1951. 127 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Dnieper Hydroelectric Power Station)
(Hydraulic turbines)

GRANOVSKIY, S.A.; ORGO, V.M.; SMOLYAHOV, L.G.

[Construction of hydroturbines and calculation of their parts] Konstruktsii gidroturbin i raschet ikh detalei. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry [Leningradskoe otd-nie] 1953. 391 p. (MLRA 6:8)
(Water wheels)

SOV/112-57-9-18468D

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1957, Nr 9, p 53 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Orgo, V. M.

TITLE: Investigation of Designs of Hydroturbine Adjustable-Blade Runners (Issledovaniye konstruktsiy rabochikh koles povorotnolopastnykh gidroturbin)

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry on the author's abstract of his dissertation for the degree of Candidate of Technical Sciences, presented to Leningr. politekhn. in-t (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute), Leningrad, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Leningr. politekhn. in-t (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute)

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S/114/60/000/002/001/007
E194/E155

AUTHOR: Orgo, V.M., Candidate of Tecnnical Sciences

TITLE: Development of the Water Turbines for the Bratsk Hydroelectric Power Station as the Result of Prolonged Integrated Research Work

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1960, No. 2, pp. 6-9

TEXT: The Bratsk Station on the River Angara is the largest water power station now under construction and will have the world's largest radial-axial water turbines. The main characteristics are: output 215 MW and more, head 96 m, speed 125 r.p.m., runner diameter 5500 mm, and total weight of water turbine set 800 tons. Through investigations made in the water turbine laboratory of the Leningrad Metal Works it was possible to increase the output to its present figure from 204 MW without increasing the dimensions and to increase the peak output to 230 MW. The main constructional features of the turbine alternator set are briefly described. In the Soviet Union and abroad it has been customary to design water turbines on the basis of previous experience, but in recent years it has become increasingly necessary to base design

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on the results of scientific research. The main subjects of research for the water turbines of the Bratsk Station were: 1) a study of the flow part; 2) strength investigations of the main assemblies and components; 3) investigations of governor systems; 4) investigations into manufacturing procedures; 5) investigations of individual mechanisms of the turbine; and 6) full-scale investigations on actual turbines under working conditions. The hydraulic investigations of the flow part of the Bratsk turbines were directed towards improving the design of the scroll case, the guide vanes, the runner and the draught tube. The objects were to improve the turbine efficiency, reduce cavitation and obtain steady running over a wide range of output. Steady operation without pulsation is particularly important in such large turbines. A large number of model tests were made on turbine flow parts in the water turbine laboratory of the Leningrad Metal Works and also in the wind tunnel of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin. As a result of the

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testing the scroll case is relatively small. A new runner type PO-662 (RO-662) was designed which has favourable efficiency and cavitational properties and ensures steady running. Steady running was improved by many investigations into smoothness of flow using stroboscopes and high-speed cinematography. The draught tube was studied in detail to understand the influence of its shape and size on the efficiency, cavitational properties and steady running of the turbine. The greater the vertical length of the tube, the higher the efficiency and the steadier the running of the turbine, but an excessively long tube becomes difficult to construct; accordingly the selection of the right length is most important. In the case of the Bratsk turbine the vertical length of the tube is 2.6 times the runner diameter. The laboratory methods of investigation which were used were still too new to be relied upon entirely, and further work indicates that it may be possible still further to reduce the depth of the exnaust duct without impairing the efficiency. In size the Bratsk water turbines are no bigger

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than those of the Dneproges but their output is three times as great and so the parts are more highly stressed. The parts of a water turbine are of complex shape and it is impossible to calculate the actual safety factor. There are two main classes of calculation; those based on simple engineering methods, which permit of a rough comparison with previous practice, and more accurate calculations using, for instance, the methods of structural mechanics, the theory of thin envelopes, and the theory of elasticity. Calculations of this latter kind occupy highly qualified calculators for a long time, but may still be in error because they are usually based on a number of assumptions and simplifications. Experimental evidence of factors of safety is accordingly necessary and may best be collected by tests on models Accordingly, tests have been made on the stresses in parts of the Bratsk water turbines, mainly by means of resistance strain-gauge methods. Such methods were used to determine the stresses in parts of several variants of runners. The models were made of metal or

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plastic, and the loading was imitated in various ways. The results made it possible to develop completely new methods of designing runners of the radial-axial type. The stresses in shafts of various configurations were studied in detail on metal models and a new and more accurate procedure for designing shafts and other parts was evolved. Full-scale tests on turbines are particularly important and such tests will be made on the Bratsk turbines after installation. However, design information was obtained by testing a number of existing turbines at the Dneproges and Nivages-III. For these tests the Institute of Science of Machines (Institut mashinovedeniya) AS USSR developed special apparatus and techniques, and confirmed the validity of the new procedure for designing runners. Unfortunately, in many respects the existing turbines differed in design from the new ones and some of the strain gauge measurements were disturbed by currents induced from the generators. Through this work it became possible to cut the weight of the turbine considerably. Thus the Bratsk

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turbines will have a weight to power ratio of less than 3.0 kg/kW For comparison, the Nivages-III turbines constructed before the war and partially modernised afterwards are of 5.25 kg/kW ratio. A new electro-hydraulic speed governor is being developed for the Bratsk station. The governor is of high speed and stability and provides for group control of the large Bratsk power system with long-distance transmission lines. Considerable experimental work is being carried out on methods of manufacture with particular reference to welded constructions and combinations of welding and casting. For example, a special experimental runner is being built to investigate methods of welding blades to rims and welding together the two halves of the runner, which is split for transport. In developing welding methods for the scroll case, work was done on experimental items of complex construction. Determinations were made of remanent welding stresses and strains, and procedures were developed for minimising them. In the work, the Leningrad Metal Works was helped by a number of other laboratories and institutes,

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in particular the Stress Laboratory of the Institute of Science of Machines of the AS USSR, the Department of Strength of Materials and the Department of Aerodynamics of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute imeni M.I. Kalinin, the Central Scientific Research Institute of Engineering Technology, the Electric Welding Institute imeni Paton, and the Department of Automatics of the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute.
There are 3 figures.

Card 7/7

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(Hydraulic turbines--Design and construction)

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AKONSON, A.Ya., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUGOV, A.U., kand. tekhn nauk; MALYSHEV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SKIYLEV, I.A., inzh.; FRANK-KAMENETSKIY, G.Kh., kand. tekhn. nauk; POSTOYEV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ORGO, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Strength calculation of the parts of hydraulic turbines] Raschet na prochnost' detalei gidroturbin. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1966. 391 p. (MIRA 18:10)

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Prague, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 4, April 1958

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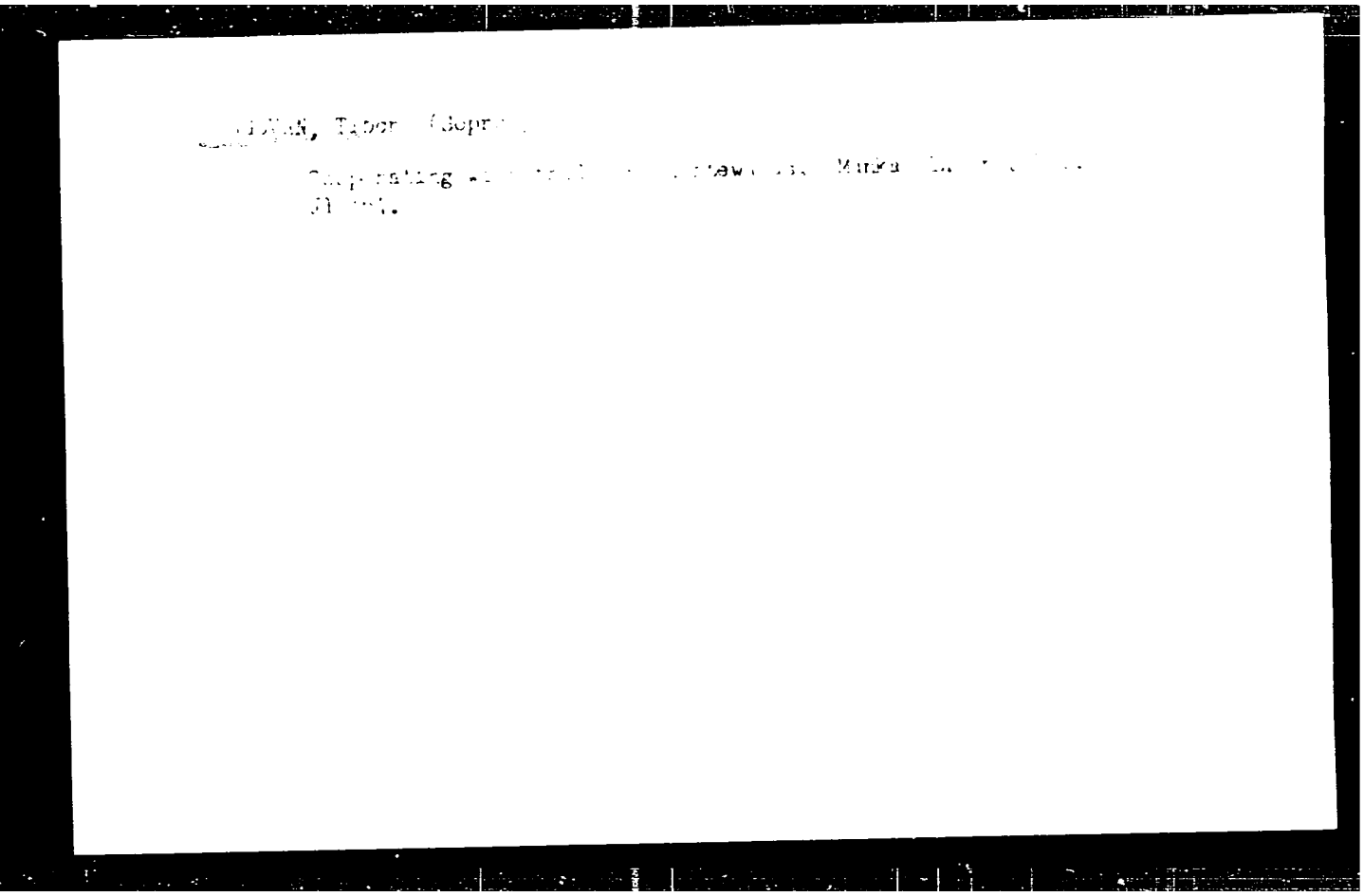

ORGOVANY, Laszlo; GATI, Jozsefne

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GATI, Josefne; ORGOVANY, Laszlo

Chromating aluminum and its alloys and their use in the telecommunication industry. Magy hir techn 12 no.1:36-40 F '61.

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GONDA, Lajos; ORGOVANY, Laszlo

Up-to-date galvanic noble metal coverings. Hir techn 14 no.3:102-114 Je '63.

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ORGOVANY, Laszlo; SOLYMAR, Karolyne

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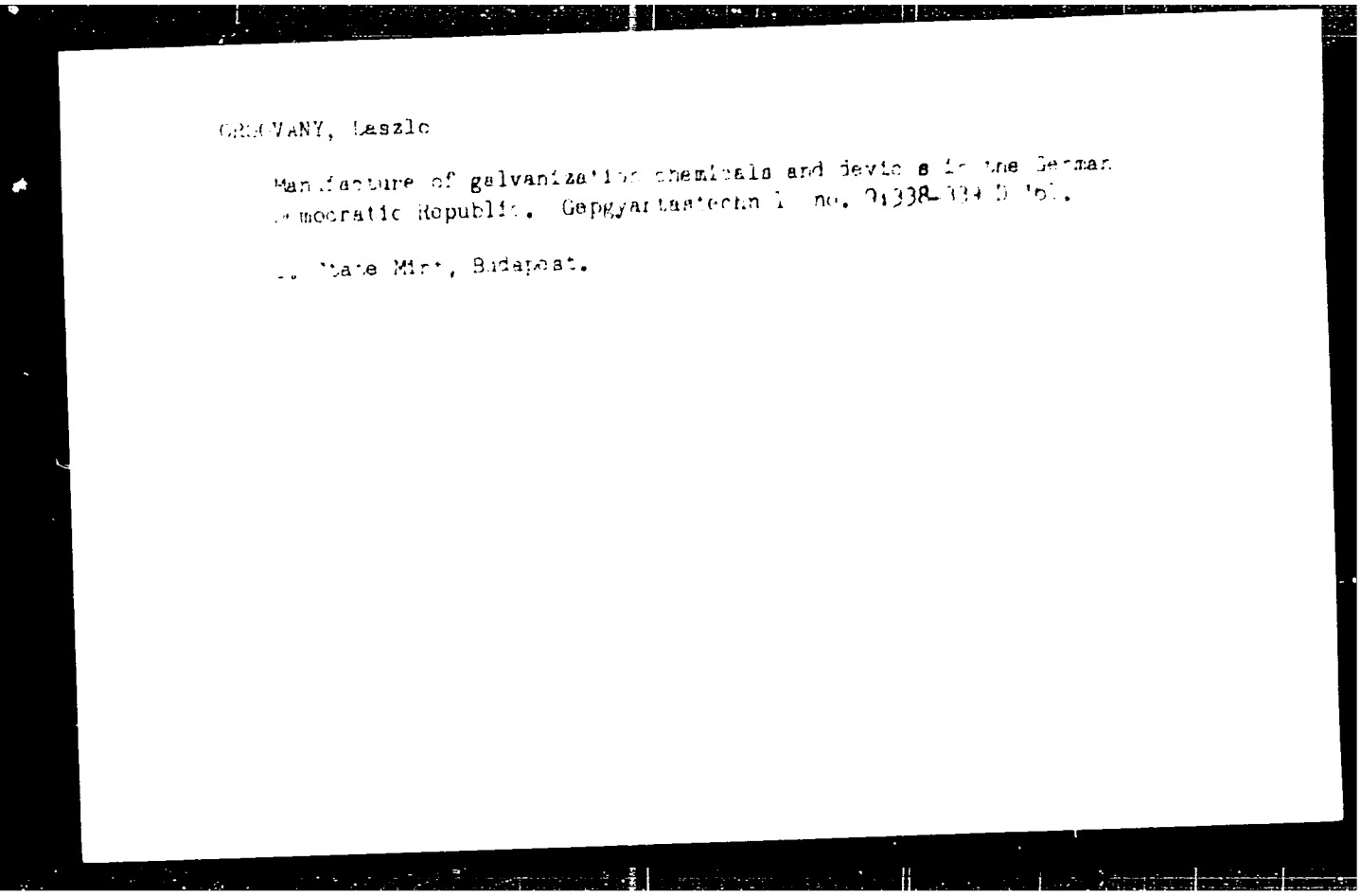

GRUBANY, Laszlo

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February 1958

ORGRYZKIN, Ye.M. (Dnepropetrovsk)

Interaction between a jet of oxygen and liquid pig iron during its top blowing in a converter. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh. nauk. Met. i gor. delo no.2:17-21 Mr-Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

L 06395-67 EWT(d)/EWP(l) TIP(c) BB/GG

ACC NR: AP6025286 SOURCE CODE: UR/0119/66/000/007/0020/0021

AUTHOR: Orgusaar, M. M. (Engineer); Reytsakas, A. Yu. (Engineer) 36

ORG: none 5

TITLE: International M-2 code decoder for "Minsk-2" digital computer

SOURCE: Priborostroyeniye, no. 7, 1966, 20-21

TOPIC TAGS: digital computer, digital decoder

ABSTRACT: Normally, the "Minsk-2" digital computer has an M-2-code information input; this is suitable for text-type information but inconvenient for taking information from typewriter-exchange service. Hence, a new decoder has been developed which transforms information from the M-2 code into the "Minsk-2" machine code (table supplied). Technicalities of the new decoder operation and connection to the "Minsk-2" computer are given. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1 UDC: 681.188

RUMANIA/General Problems of Pathology - Allergy. U

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 1, 1959, 4078

Author : Fabry, A., Pitea, P., Orha, I., Sociu, I.
Inst : -
Title : Pathophysiological and Therapeutic Studies of Allergic Injuries of the Skin.

Orig Pub : Med. interna. 1958, 10, No 2, 261-267

Abstract : A change of activity of the vessels was established with the aid of plethysmography in patients with allergic injuries of the skin. Normalization of the vasomotor reactivity coincided with clinical improvement following a course of therapy with chlorpromazine.

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- 8 -

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(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, diagnosis)
(CHOLESTEROL, blood)
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(CORONARY DISEASE therapy) (PHYSICAL THERAPY)

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Investigations of lipid metabolism in biliary lithiasis and some aspects of the correlations between biliary lithiasis and arteriosclerosis. Med. intern. (Bucur.) 16 nr.10:1235-1238 O '64

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(SYPHILIS, diag.
serodiag., Treponema immobilization test, technic)

ORHEL, Ivana

First experiences with Treponema pallidum immobilization test according to Nelson and Mayer. Radovi Med. fak. Zagrebu Vol.3: 204-252 1954.

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(SYPHILIS, diag.
serodiag., Treponema immobilization test, results)

CAJKOVAC, Prof., Dr.; ORHEL, I., Dr.; ZMEGAC, Z., Dr.; (Zagreb)

In lieu of an answer to dr. I. E. Grin. Med. arh., Sarajevo
8 no.6:77-83 Nov-Dec 54.

(SYPHILIS,
in Yugosl. (Ser))

ORHEL, Ivana

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YUGOSLAVIA

ORHEL, Ivana; Dermatovenereologic Clinic (Klinika za kozne i spolne bolesti) Medical Faculty of the University of Zagreb.

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Zagreb, Radovi Medicinskog Fakulteta u Zagrebu, Vol 11, No 1, 1963; pp 33-37.

Abstract [German summary modified]: Comparative serologic studies with 500 controls and 541 specimens of syphilitic sera with the treponemal immobiliz. (Nelson), complement fixation (Kolmer),VDRL, and pallida (Gaehtgens) tests. Results indicate that there is a definite difference to each test so that maximum security is obtained when all four are used. Discussion about the false positives and -negatives in each. Fourteen western references.

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